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Used by CIA Behavior Testing

By Bill Richards and John Jacobs Washington Post Staff Writers

The Central Intelligence Agency used the University of Maryland and George Washington University for some of its top secret MKUL-TRA experiments in behavior control in the 1950s and 1960s, the agency has informed both universities.

The CIA also officially informed Georgetown University that it had sheltered some of the MKULTRA experiments. Georgetown's part in the project had been previously reported but not officially confirmed.

The three local universities were among 80 private and public institutions told in the past few days they had played parts—some wittingly, some not—in the MKULTRA tests.

In a related development, the CIA yesterday made public under the Freedom of Information Act an additional 1,760 pages of documents pertaining to MKULTRA behavior control experiments.

These documents show that many high-ranking agency officials knew and approved at least the Georgetown part of the mind control program, including then-CIA Director Allen Dulles and senior aides Richard M. Bissell Jr., C. P. Cabell, Lyman Kirkpatrick, Lawrence Houston and Richard Helms, Helms later became CIA director.

The decuments show that among things tested at Georgetown were substances to promote "illogical thinking and impulsiveness to the point where the recipient would be discredited in public," and substances to promote and prevent "the intoxicating effect of alcohol." والمراجع والمعجوب محيرا

Another reference in the documents is to "substances which will produce 'pure' euphoria with no subsequent let-

The agency was also interested in "a knockout pill which can surreptitiously be administered in drinks, food, cigarettes, as an aerosol," to provide a "maximum of amnesia," and a substance, also to be administered surreptitiously, that would make it "impossible for a man to perform any physical activity whatsoever."

The documents also referred to tests of a "knockout" drug on terminally ill cancer patients at Georgetown.

The documents say the university administration was to be "totally unwitting" of CIA sponsorship of the assorted mind control experiments.

· A CIA spokesman said yesterday that the agency had located all but six of the 80 institutions and companies involved in MKULTRA, "The others no longer exist," said the spokesman, who declined to give the names of any of the institutions or firms involved.

None of the three Washington-area universities notified could themselves supply details of the types of MKUL-TRA experiments in which they were involved. However, spokesmen for all three said they would take advantage of a CIA offer to supply additional details on request.

In its letter to University of Maryland President Wilson H. Eikins, which arrived last Friday, the CIA said: "While we recognize this may be unwelcome news we believe we have an obligation to advise you of this fact [MKULTRA participation] so that you may initiate such action as you deem necessary to protect the interests of your university."

In the letters of notification, the CIA noted that in some cases the MKULTRA institutions were aware of; their participation in the program and had been while the experiments were taking place.

Elkins, who has headed Maryland since 1954, declined to comment yesterday on whether he knew of the MKULTRA experiments, Lloyd H. Elliott, who has headed George Wash- to "study the effect on mental funcdown," a type of permanent high. ington since 1965, could not be

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Senate subcommittee investigating the MKULTRA program.

A long description of the proposed Georgetown facility suggested that "human" patients and volunteers" would be available for experimental purposes. It said the agency could "recruit new scientific personnel" at the medical center, because agents working under cover there would be in daily contact with "the graduate school." The identity of the school was censored in the documents.

To further its interest in producing stress through chemical means, the CIA also proposed studying chemical agents en "advanced cancer patients." These means included a "K" or knockout drug, which one memo-writer described as a "good Mickey Finn."

Another MK-ULTRA project sought to understand "texic delirium, uremic coma and cerebral toxicity from poisoning." Toward that end, chemical compounds were administered to cancer patients and to at least four diabetic patients, with plans for more tests

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